

A1618

April 5, 1965

Wilson Baker told the Birmingham News there definitely was immorality among civil rights demonstrators and "was very definitely open in kissing and loving and drinking."

Newsmen, including two reporters for the News, witnessed demonstrators as they urinated in the middle of Montgomery's Dexter Avenue less than 50 yards from the capitol steps. A ring of people, men and women, Negro and white, stood locked arms while others in the group of demonstrators urinated and one Negro boy was hustled off to jail by police on a charge of indecent exposure.

It has been reported by an Associated Press writer, and also by a reporter of the Birmingham News, there was evidence of petting and lovemaking between white and Negro demonstrators. Some so-called ministers were present and witnessed it, the reporters said.

It has been learned that hundreds of pictures were taken of activities in Selma, en route to Montgomery, and in Montgomery. It has also been reported that a daily newspaper has had the privilege of using such pictures and refused to do so. Why? Are they also endorsing such actions? It is common knowledge and a proven fact that drunkenness and sex orgies did mark the civil rights march. It is being reported that this kind of characters were recruited and paid by the day to be involved in sex with opposite members of either race. Instead of this free love being condoned it was encouraged. As reported by Congressman BILL DICKINSON, who also has the proof, "Free love among this group is not only condoned; it is encouraged. It is a fact and their way of life. Only by the ultimate sex act with one of another color can they demonstrate they have no prejudice." It's reported that there were many, not just a few instances of sexual intercourse in public between Negro and white. Negro and white freedom marchers invaded a Negro church in Montgomery and engaged in an all-night session of debauchery within the church itself and the leadership of the church had to get help to have these freedom marchers put out of their church. Yet not one word of such action was reported by the daily Montgomery newspapers. Why? Were their reporters failing to be on the job or was the control of those newspapers denying the readers this information. It is understandable why the many pictures taken of the sex activities were not printed but why did those newspapers fail to report what was going on during the demonstrations? Did they call themselves protecting Alabama from further bad publicity? Alabama folk were not those who were participating in such actions except those falling under the influence of outsiders who came to Alabama for that particular reason.

There were many Alabama Negroes participating in the civil rights demonstrations who were shocked at what happened. And many Selma Negroes are not happy that they can't trade at Selma stores where prices are good. But the Martin Luther King gang are watching them and not allowing them to trade freely where they can get the best price. Yet Martin Luther King claims to be against discrimination, and he claims to be a minister of the Gospel.

Reported in the Dothan Eagle was a letter by a State trooper, sickened by the things and the people he had seen and heard at close range in the days he was on duty in Selma, who said "It's mostly just a gathering of trash, homosexuals, beatniks, thieves, dope peddlers, addicts, and paid professional agitators. This is the bunch of people that L.B.J. is trying so hard to please." He continued with "Regardless of one's feelings about integration, voting rights, mixed marriages, whether for or against, this is not the way to change it. I have seen Negro men and white women; white men and Negro women

loving each other, holding each other, hands all over each other, right here in the middle of the streets in Selma, Ala. Bearded beatniks, filthy, dirty young white girls dressed like men, so-called preachers in overalls, and some priests in their suits with the collar turned backwards, all are here, living, eating, sleeping with these Negroes, cursing Alabama and us * * *. People who live here are fed up to the point of desperation. This is what has migrated into the State of Alabama, with the protection and blessings of President Johnson, the Justice Department, and the Supreme Court."

Martin Luther King is like most politicians. Most politicians will run for office until the people get tired of their sweet talk and vote them out of office. Martin Luther King has received support in his voter registration demonstrations. But apparently he is real foolish and can't resist his attempt to be a dictator of the United States. It could be he has now made that fatal move when he will find himself without the necessary support. His true color of hate is beginning to show.

Even Lyndon B. Johnson may not be able to continue to support him in his last proposal to boycott Alabama, though the President has been a tool in the hands of King all this time. For that reason there is no telling what Lyndon B. Johnson may do if Martin Luther King puts the pressure on him. That effective pressure is similar to being blackmailed. Could there be a reason for the President having to lend an ear to Martin Luther King?

NEWSMEN SAW MISCONDUCT AT SELMA (By Al Kuettner)

MONTGOMERY.—Did Martin Luther King's organization recruit civil rights mercenaries for the Selma-to-Montgomery march with offers of up to \$14 a day, plus food and sex?

A substantial segment of our society believes the answer is "yes." A U.S. Congressman has made the charge in bare knuckle words on the floor of the House.

King admits there were some unfortunate incidents during last week's march but he and his organization deny categorically that wholesale sexual promiscuity took place, as charged.

Let us take up finances first.

Virtually all of the up to 30,000 persons who eventually participated in the march to Montgomery were volunteers, drawn to the scene by sympathies, racial ties, or politics.

Scores of interviews with marchers from all over the Nation produced almost uniform petition when it came to money. They said they were financed by students back on the campus, by their churches, or their organizations.

A number brought gifts of food, clothing, and money and shared these with the local movement.

Andrew Young, King's first assistant, acknowledged that about 25 full-time staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference were on the paid administrative staff of the march.

Young said the marchers were provided with food, sleeping bags and, in a small number of cases, shoes. The food was either bought by the organization or donated.

The stories of sexual depravity on this campaign have been widespread.

A woman in Atlanta, went to her beauty shop the other day and her hairdresser remarked: "By the way, have you heard that—"

The story she told as fact originated in Selma, Ala., more than 200 miles to the west, only a few days earlier. It was an unfounded rumor, checked out by responsible newsmen and discarded, that a white woman had died after a weekend orgy involving many Negroes.

The most often repeated stories relate in details that are growing wilder by the day

how wicked sex parties took place beneath the tents each night of the march.

An evaluation of how serious this became depends on your definition of an orgy. There were some individual acts of misconduct observed by newsmen who camped with the marchers and who were on the lookout for unusual activity.

What went on prior to March 21 when the trek to Montgomery began is another matter. To be fair to the hundreds who came to Alabama for the march itself, the two periods need to be separated.

Before the march was organized, there was a virtually unsupervised time in Selma when hundreds were roaming from church to church and into nearby apartments they shared with Negro tenants. There was a 4-day-and-night period when demonstrators—white and Negro—were packed beneath blankets, bedrolls, and plastic tents in a street confrontation with police.

This is the period out of which most of the sex charges have blossomed. Reporters on the street saw a considerable amount of socializing between male and female youths, white and Negro, that went beyond friendship on behalf of civil rights. After the first time and after some warnings from Negro clergymen, most of the courting appeared to stop.

Soviet Anti-Semitism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 5, 1965

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the executive branch is of the opinion that the U.S. Government should take no action specifically to condemn the virulent attack being waged against persons of the Jewish faith in the Soviet Union. I disagree emphatically with this belief that if the United States just ignores these violations of human rights, they will, somehow, fade away.

The State Department has even opposed the Ribicoff resolution, of which I am a cosponsor, which would condemn Soviet anti-Semitism.

I am pleased to report that the senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania rejects this "head in the sand" approach to human rights and religious freedom, and has adopted a resolution condemning anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution, which urges action on the part of the President and the State Department, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

"The general assembly of the Commonwealth protests the wrongs and sufferings imposed by the Soviet Union upon its Jewry. Its enmity of religion is a matter of historical record and its discrimination against synagogues and Jewish worshippers is well known. Jewish congregations there are forbidden to organize a central body or contact Jewish groups outside Russia. Yiddish language institutions and other Yiddish cultural institutions have not been restored since their destruction by Stalin.

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swer. Crime rates in all our big cities are skyrocketing. Murder by teenagers, violence by minority groups is becoming commonplace.

What other result can we expect from the weak, from depraved minds when they are told day after day that they have been abused and injured and have the right to take any means for redress?

Mr. Speaker, America will be destroyed if we continue to tell our young people and all the minority groups that the way to adjust grievances is not through the courts, not through legislation, but by demonstrations and violence in the streets and by ruining economically those with whom you do not agree.

The shocking story in yesterday's newspapers about a young girl in New York City who fatally stabbed one youth and critically injured at least two others, should give us pause for thought. I include the news story as carried in the Washington Star for April 4:

NEGRO GIRL 15, CHARGED IN WHITE BOY'S SLAYING

NEW YORK—A husky Negro girl, 15, was accused yesterday of the switch-blade knife killing of a white youth and the critical wounding of two other persons in arguments on a sidewalk and a subway train.

The girl, Susan Doctor, was charged with homicide and was held without bail pending a criminal court hearing.

Police described her as weighing 165 pounds and looking older than her age. She wore a black leather jacket and black slacks.

They said she killed Javier Nieves, 16, and wounded his pal, Wilson Lopez, 16, also white, because she objected to their attitude as she, her mother, and friends passed them on a sidewalk.

Only about 15 minutes later, police said, she stabbed and wounded Rodney Jackson, 46, a Negro, on the train, because she took offense at his manner when he asked directions.

THREE OTHER GIRLS CHARGED

In an unrelated subway incident, police accused three Negro girls of beating and kicking an unidentified white woman and booked them as juvenile offenders. The police said the girls shouted at the woman: "We are Negroes and proud of it."

In the stabbing case, police gave this account:

The 15-year-old girl, with her mother and a group of friends, left a party in East Harlem and headed for a subway station to return home to Brooklyn.

Nieves and Lopez, standing near the station, mimicked the way the mother talked.

While others in the group walked on, the girl remained behind, argued with the youths, then whipped out a knife with a 5-inch blade and stabbed both in the chest.

TWENTY-FIVE SEE STABBING

Then she caught up with the group and boarded the train.

Jackson, a passenger on the train, asked the girl's mother for directions.

The girl got into an argument with him and began stabbing him as the train pulled into the 96th Street station while 25 other passengers looked on in horror.

William La Tour, 22, of Staten Island, an off-duty housing authority policeman who was standing on the station platform, ran into the car and disarmed her.

"I saw this girl with her arm up stabbing this man who was sitting down," he said. "I got into the car as the door opened and grabbed, trying to get the knife away from her."

"She was about to attack me when I identified myself (as a policeman) and had my shield in my hand. She quieted down."

RAN THROUGH TRAIN

The police said the three girls in the other incident were among five Negro teenage couples who ran through a Queens-bound subway train shortly after midnight, shouting obscenities.

The police said the white woman did not answer their statement about being proud of being Negroes, or other remarks, and that they began assaulting her.

Patrolman Joseph Schaefer, off duty and in civilian clothes, said he saw the attack.

"I jumped up" he said, "and started to grab the girls * * * five of the Negro boys crowded around me as I moved in. But two sailors and a busdriver—also Negro—came to my aid."

Canal Facts, Please

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 5, 1965

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am glad that the Army Engineers have seen fit to extend until July 3 the deadline for comments and criticisms on their feasibility report which recommends construction of the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal, more appropriately known as the billion-dollar ditch. An editorial in the March 31 issue of the Pittsburgh Press explains why additional time is needed to review and analyze the Engineers' report. I ask unanimous consent that this interesting editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CANAL FACTS, PLEASE

Opponents of the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River Canal have discovered serious weaknesses in the feasibility report of the Army Engineers, who have recommended construction of the costly project. There are so many weaknesses, in fact, that the Board of Engineers should feel obligated to extend the April 3 deadline for protests.

The Upper Ohio Valley Association, which has been trying to analyze the Engineers' massive report issued March 1, has demanded complete copies of a survey conducted by Arthur D. Little & Co. This study purportedly measures the canal's probable economic impact on the region and Nation.

According to the upper Ohio group, the Engineers report that no additional data is available. Until all details of the Little report are revealed, however, the public will not be able to judge adequately, the feasibility of the "billion dollar ditch," which is regarded by many as an enormous waste of public funds.

Opponents of the canal contend that paragraph 8, appendix IX, of the feasibility report "indicates that Arthur D. Little & Co. 'may have concluded that on certain assumptions' the canal would not produce sufficient benefits to warrant construction."

Since the taxpayers are being asked to shell out \$1,128 million (with annual charges of \$55,800,000) for this project, they certainly deserve to know all the pertinent facts. If there are no details to hide in the Little re-

port, the Army Engineers should have no objection to releasing all information relating to the survey.

This factor alone is reason enough to extend the 1-month period allotted for filing protests. But the Upper Ohio Valley Association also has pointed out many other defects in the Engineers' report which require explanation.

The association contends that the \$1,128 million estimated cost of the canal is at least 25 percent low. It also charges that the Engineers report fails to specify the full width of the project, underestimates the cost of farm homes to be condemned, omits a number of bridges needed, fails to include any provision for rail access to the harbor, underestimates excavation costs, and neglects to account for anticipated price increases during construction of the proposed canal.

If the Board of Engineers wishes to be fair to the taxpayers, it will approve extension of the protest deadline until all these points can be clarified. In view of the enormous cost of this project, the board cannot, in good conscience, ignore these serious objections.

The Selma-Montgomery March

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. ANDREWS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 5, 1965

Mr. GEORGE W. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues the following two items, one an editorial which appeared in the Elba Clipper, Elba, Ala., and the other a news story. Slowly but surely the truth about the Selma-Montgomery march is coming out.

The articles follow:

THE ELBA CLIPPER

(By Lucile K. Woodham McRae)

Alabama has had a profusion of rumors of an awful lot of immorality among civil rights demonstrators prior to and during the Selma-Montgomery march last week. A two-column bordered article in Sunday's Birmingham News entitled "Lovemaking in open definitely occurred in Selma prayer vigil," gave some of the details of those awful days. Many people had known about the lovemaking and wondered why it was that newspaper and television reporters, on the scene by the hundreds, were not taking pictures and reporting these awful immoral actions when they were making such a to-do about the march. An editorial in the Dothan Eagle on March 19, was the first report I saw in any of the Alabama newspapers and then Sunday the Birmingham News gave a detailed account of what happened in Selma. The same thing has happened at other places.

Quoting from the Birmingham News article: "Charges have included illicit relations in the streets of Selma and at the march campsites; urinating in the streets of Montgomery; as many as 40 attacks by Negroes on a white female demonstrator, and a general immoral climate in the civil rights movement." Some of the rumors proved without basis, stated the News, others have been proved true according to reliable sources and eyewitness accounts. An Associated Press writer told the News, "I saw couples involved in intercourse. There was considerable other hanky-panky." Selma Public Safety Director

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"Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: 'Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance.'"

"A public protest against Soviet anti-Semitism is scheduled to be held Sunday, March 28, 1965, at 3 p.m. at Independence Square in Philadelphia. In protesting against the ill treatment of Soviet Jewry the general assembly should encourage participation in the rally by citizens of all religions in our Commonwealth as part of its effort to call the attention of the world to the plight of our brothers. Therefore be it

Resolved, That people of all religions in this Commonwealth be encouraged to attend and participate in the public rally to protest Soviet anti-Semitism to be held in Philadelphia at Independence Square at 3 p.m., Sunday, March 28, 1965; and be it further.

Resolved, That the Department of State be hereby respectfully memorialized to request of the Soviet Union that it grant to its Jewish citizens the right to freedom of worship; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States restate the position of the United States in opposition to these acts of discrimination against Jewish citizens and that he instruct the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to make known the sentiments expressed in this resolution in every possible manner; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of the senate of the Commonwealth, to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each Member of Congress from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the legislatures of the States in the United States, the Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and the Soviet Ambassador to the United States."

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of senate resolution, serial no. 45, introduced by Senators Benjamin R. Donolow, Charles R. Weiner, William J. Lane, Thomas P. McCreesh, John H. Devlin, Thomas J. Kalman, Louis C. Johanson, and Martin Silvert, and adopted by the Senate of Pennsylvania the 15th day of March 1965.

MARK GRUELL, JR.
Secretary, Senate of Pennsylvania.

Another Depression?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 5, 1965

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, Indiana and other States are making outstanding progress on either repealing the so-called phony labeled right-to-work legislation or defeating legislation that calls for its enactment in various States.

Since section 14b of the Taft-Hartley law has divided our Nation so that about one-fourth of our States now operating under it are paying substandard wages to factory workers and other employees.

During the last 12 years, thousands of industries have relocated or moved to these low-wage areas. Millions work-

ing in these industries have been completely taken out of the purchasing market for automobiles, refrigerators, and hundreds of other products manufactured, which are priced to meet the economic needs of our workers in "living wage areas." If this condition continues, buying power will be curtailed as in the 1920's and another depression will scourge the economy and employment in our Nation:

CITY OF GARY,
Gary, Ind., March 29, 1965.

HON. RAY J. MADDEN,
Congressman, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Following the directive of the Gary Common Council, enclosed herein is Resolution 952 (a resolution of the city of Gary urging Congress to enact legislation to restore full freedom of collective bargaining as uniform national labor policy and practice throughout the United States, by repealing existing sanctions of State right-to-work laws contained in section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and by other appropriate action, adopted by the Gary Common Council on the 16th day of March 1965.

Your truly,

BETTY MALINKA,
Clerk, City of Gary.
IRENE KOTAKES,
Chief Deputy, Civil Division.

RESOLUTION 952

Resolution of the city of Gary urging Congress to enact legislation to restore full freedom of collective bargaining as uniform national labor policy and practice throughout the United States, by repealing existing sanctions of State "right-to-work" laws contained in section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and by other appropriate action

Whereas section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 sanction the enactment of State "right-to-work" laws prohibiting the negotiation of agreements between unions and employers assuring union security during the term of such agreement; and

Whereas by constitutional provision or statute 19 States have such right-to-work laws in effect, and by ordinance or other enactment numerous municipalities, counties, and other local bodies have adopted and put such laws into effect; and

Whereas such laws are contrary to and in derogation of provisions of Federal law contained in sections 8(a), (3) and 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, which in the absence of section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, permit under specified conditions the negotiation of agreements between unions and employers assuring union security during the term of such agreements; and

Whereas State right-to-work laws undermine union organization and interfere with full freedom of collective bargaining between unions and employers; tend to depress wages and working conditions and to promote strikes and instability and antagonism in labor-management relations; and unfairly compel unions to represent and bargain for workers who are unwilling to bear the cost and responsibility of participation in union organization and collective bargaining; and

Whereas State right-to-work laws are

unfair and antilabor in their effects and are designed to weaken and harass labor unions in their organization efforts and in representing workers in bargaining with their employers; and

Whereas labor unions are generally rendered less effective in promoting the welfare of wage earners, and wages and working conditions are generally lower in States having right-to-work laws than in States where such laws exist; and

Whereas successful implementation of the national labor policy in support of union organization and collective bargaining is not possible unless unions and union security are accepted by management as desirable forms of industrial dealings: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Council of Gary, Ind., urgently requests that the Congress of the United States enact such legislation as may be necessary and appropriate to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, which sanction State right-to-work laws, and to restore full freedom of collective bargaining as uniform national labor policy and practice throughout the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the clerk of the city of Gary to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress, and to the Senators and Representatives representing their State in the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the common council this 16th day of March 1965.

LOUIS G. KARRAS,
Presiding Officer.

Attest:

BETTY MALINKA, City Clerk.
Presented by me to the mayor for his approval and signature this 19th day of March 1965.

BETTY MALINKA,
City Clerk.

Approved and signed by me this 19th day of March 1965.

A. MARTIN KATZ,
Mayor, City of Gary, Ind.

The Education Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 5, 1965

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a comment, by the Richmond News Leader of March 31, 1965, on the pending education bill.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEMPORARY OR OTHERWISE

As the education bill highballed through the House last week, Representative CHARLES E. GOODSELL, of New York, paused to remark on some curious diction in the text. One clause of the bill offers to supply modern educational equipment and specially qualified personnel on a temporary or other basis to public or other nonprofit schools. Logic suggests that the other basis could be permanent.

Similarly, the only other kind of nonprofit school besides a public school is a private one.

Another part of the bill offers Federal money to publish curriculum materials and texts "developed at curriculum research centers and elsewhere." The curriculum research centers are provided for in the bill, but "elsewhere" means texts developed anywhere under the sun. And yet another clause providing free school equipment says "The term 'equipment' includes machinery, utilities, and built-in equipment, and any necessary enclosures or structures to house them." Those necessary enclosures or structures thrown in so casually at the tail end sound very much like whole new school buildings and plants, housing whole new schools, paid for 100 percent by the Federal Government.

And of course, that's exactly what they are. When the Senate approves the measure ("if" seems out of the question), a Federal school system will have been erected behind a screen of doubletalk, with the curriculum, texts, administrators, and teachers selected, developed, and supplied by the Federal Government—without Federal control, of course. The \$1.06 billion authorized, naturally, is just the starter.

The ballyhoo behind the legislation says it will bring children in underprivileged areas up to the educational standards of the Nation. But of the six titles, only the first sets up criteria based on poverty; the other five allow the Commissioner of Education to dispense money as he pleases. A close study gives some indication of the empire herein established:

Title I: The poverty formula, tied to present expenditures per pupil, results in the largest grants going to 10 of the wealthiest counties in the country. However, grants must be "consistent with such basic criteria as the Commissioner may establish," and the Commissioner can hold up funds until the local people knuckle under.

Title II: The Commissioner makes gifts of library books and equipment to local agencies on whatever "equitable" terms he chooses. He deals directly with the local school boards or institutions, bypassing State departments of education.

Title III: The Commissioner sets up so-called supplemental educational centers, with the Federal Government paying all costs for "establishment, maintenance, and operation of programs, including acquisition of necessary equipment." Local officials (not the State) must ask for these centers, but their plans must meet the Commissioner's arbitrary criteria. Within the language of the law, these "centers" can be complete model school systems, from elementary through high school. The State's function is limited to offering "recommendations."

Title IV: The Commissioner makes grants to colleges and universities for research, surveys, and demonstrations. The present U.S. Commissioner says, "Our goal is a national network of federally supported but State- and university-operated research centers."

Title V: Having emasculated the State education departments, the Commissioner now proceeds to "strengthen" them. The bill provides direct grants to compliant States for educational planning, curriculum research, publication of texts, and the training of administrators. To complete the hideous marriage, the Commissioner is given authority to lend U.S. personnel to the States and to bring State personnel into the U.S. Office, for 2-year periods.

Seldom has a law been proposed in such a flurry of deceit. It is only in the last title, title VI, that the definitions are given which hint that "equipment" includes whole school systems, with the necessary plans, teachers, and texts supplied by the Federal Government. But it is also title VI that seals the law with the mark of duplicity. In title VI, we are assured that, after the Federal Commissioner of Education has set the criteria, planned the educational approach and goals, approved the texts, and rewarded compliant

State departments of education, he won't control education. "Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution or school system." If a wee bit of control does seep in, no doubt it will be no more than temporary or otherwise.

Residual Oil: April Fool Joke

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 5, 1965

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Last Friday I issued a press release on the residual oil problem, and I am happy to note that on Saturday the Secretary of the Interior agreed with me. We both feel that there is no national security basis for this program.

The Secretary has referred the question to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning to make "a searching new study." I hope this does not result in the interment of the question in this quiet burial ground.

The matter has been studied to death. We need no new studies. We request a prompt finding by the Director that there is at this time no national security basis for the controls.

Then, I trust the President will have the courage to issue a proclamation bringing this injustice to an end.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., ISSUED ON FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1965

New England is once again to be victimized by the imposition of quotas for residual oil imports.

We had hoped and expected that we had convinced the Secretary of the Interior that his controls were on a very shaky legal foundation, there being no national security basis for his program.

We had thought that he was aware of the harm being done to New England, already suffering acutely from economic benefits given to other sections of the country to its disadvantage.

We had believed that his April 1 pronouncement would be: "No more controls for New England."

Imagine our consternation when we are told on March 31 that everything would be all right for New England, only to find out on April 1 that some last minute influence caused the Secretary to do a complete about-face. What happened? If there was no national security reason to impose controls on us on March 31, what intervened to create a national security basis for this hardship on April 1?

At his press conference on March 31, the Secretary of the Interior said: "We had contemplated what would have amounted to an open end program in Florida and the five New England States, with a continuation of the existing program in the other east coast States. This represented my best judgment as a solution."

But this was not the April 1 decision of the Secretary. His best judgment was not allowed to prevail. Who intervened?

Whose judgment is being substituted for that of the Federal official duly charged with this great responsibility by the laws of the land? Who played this April Fool's joke on New England?

The Secretary says that he does not have the power, "acting alone, to make a decision" on the national security question. Why not? The President of the United States delegated to him all the vast powers of the Presidency in respect to oil matters. What more powers does the Secretary need?

Who says that New England must continue to suffer this burden, when the Secretary of the Interior has concluded publicly that in his best judgment these unfair controls are not needed?

The Secretary admits honestly that consumers are paying a penalty of about \$40 million a year as the result of this program, and a large percentage of that penalty is inflicted upon New England.

The Secretary admits honestly that he doesn't like and cannot justify the present plan, and he begs for an "alternative, workable plan." There isn't any such plan.

The only alternative to the present outrage is no controls. The alternative is for the Federal Government to admit the truth; there is no national security reason to justify this program. Once that admission is made, this jerry-rigged scheme to sabotage New England can be ended, and free enterprise can begin to make sense out of this expensive boondoggle promoted and maintained by the Department of the Interior.

Chemical and Biological Weapons May Be a Greater Threat to Our National Survival Than the Atomic Bomb

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 5, 1965

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, much has been said lately about the use of chemical and biological warfare in our conflict in southeast Asia. So that it will be readily available to every Member of Congress, I am placing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this afternoon a synopsis on this subject written by the Honorable Charles J. Conrad, of California.

Mr. Conrad, in addition to being a 10-term veteran of the California State Legislature, is a widely recognized expert in the field of chemical and biological warfare. I feel that his remarks on this subject are well worth studying:

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS MAY BE A GREATER THREAT TO OUR NATIONAL SURVIVAL THAN THE ATOMIC BOMB

1. The Communists could obtain their objectives more readily.

Even assuming the Communists believe they could win a nuclear war, they would inherit a nation in ruin and deaths running into millions. On the other hand, if they temporarily immobilize our population and defenses by use of chemical and biological weapons, they could seize a civilization complete with slave labor.

2. It is possible to build, undetected, a striking capability of chemical and biological agents.

Unlike nuclear weapons, which require an enormous industrial capacity capable of detection, chemical and biological agents can